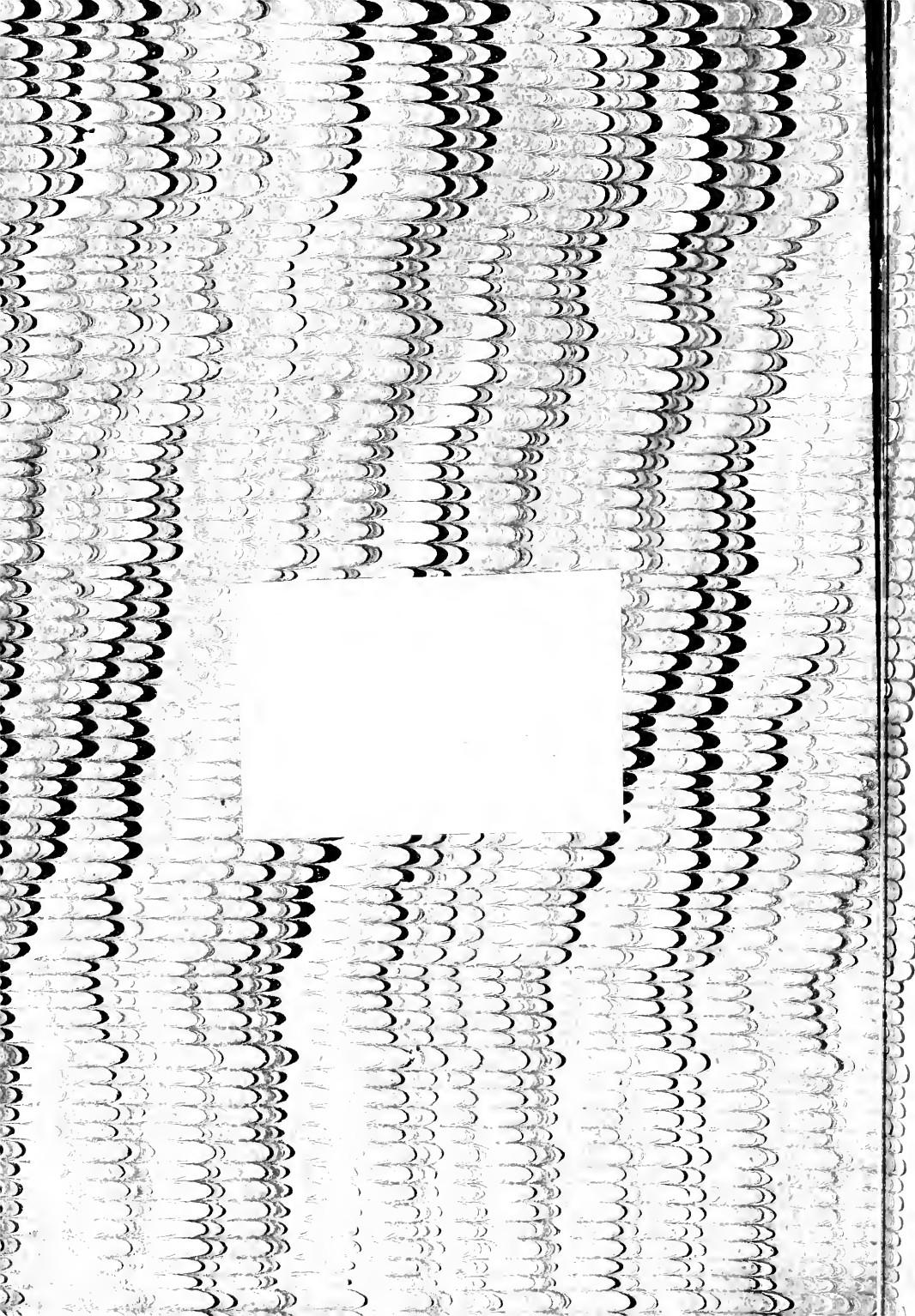
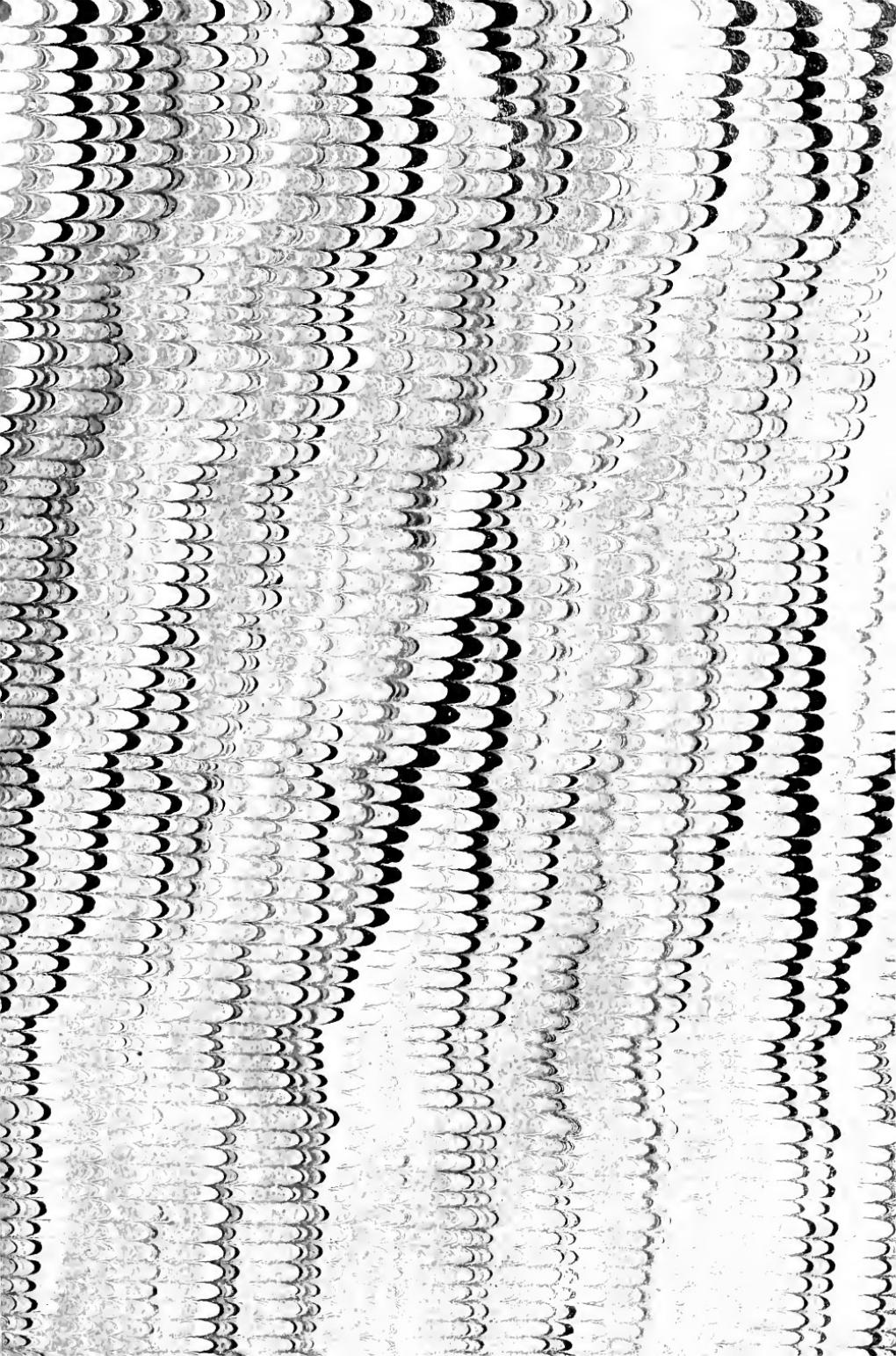


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THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

NUMBER ONE.

SOUTHERN REBEL THREATS!

Another Civil War Imminent !

Seymour and Blair Pledged to Repudiation !

**CITIZENS, FRIENDS OF THE UNION,
READ AND REFLECT !**

The object of this publication is to present in a form at once convenient and effective for campaign use, a truthful exposition of the *real purposes* and *policy* of the Rebel-Democratic party, as declared by its leading public speakers and papers. Regarding the present campaign as an impending political crisis, involving the results of the late war and the perpetuity of the Federal Union, it is intended to make use of every honorable means to achieve the success of the Union Republican cause, as the only way whereby to preserve Peace and its attendant blessings.

FELLOW CITIZENS! That you may be kept fully informed as to the intentions of the Southern wing of the Rebel-Democratic party, which was so recently arrayed in arms for the overthrow of the Union, (and which now controls the National policy of the Democratic party,) and whose leading spirits dictated the Tammany Hall platform and the nomination of SEYMORE and BLAIR, the sayings and threats of these men are spread before you, that

you may read and judge for yourselves what is your duty in the pending contest.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION AND OF REPUBLICAN FREEDOM! The combat deepens! We are in the thick of a desperate struggle, but we can see through and beyond it. A few weeks more of resolute effort will usher in a long bright season of tranquility and safety. We must not be beaten. The patriot blood of Union Men, poured out like water on a hundred bloody fields, cries aloud to us to press on to the glorious consummation for which so much has been sacrificed. The election of GRANT and COLEFAX secures the ascendancy of Liberty, Justice and Peace; it is the Appomattox of our civil conflict; it insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of Equal Rights and Equal Laws; it makes our recent history coherent and logical; it demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle, and an added proof that God reigns.

**DEMOCRATIC-REBEL THREATS
AND MUTTERINGS.**

The revolutionary threats commenced by FRANK BLAIR, in his letter bidding for the nomination at Tammany Hall, have given courage to the Rebels North and South, and since the Convention adjourned the air has become impregnated with bombast and sulphur. These men now threaten violence and forcible resistance to legal authority—provided the coming election does not result favorably to SEYMORE and BLAIR—with all the coolness and impudence of Mexican revolutionists, or unwhipped slave-driving Rebels. This is in keeping with the conduct of the Southern Democrats, who, in 1859-60, boldly proclaimed that unless the then pending Presidential election resulted in accordance with their wishes, they would set the National authority at defiance and erect a Southern Republic. Now, Northern Democrats strike hands with Southern Rebels, and alike indulge in similar menaces, threatening that if the Republicans carry the election they will repudiate the Legislative branch of the Government, tear to pieces with the bayonet the Reconstruction Acts, drive from the Capitol all Members of Congress who are objectionable to them, and assuming the reigns of Government, conduct National affairs generally in accordance with their own views and wishes.

FELLOW CITIZENS! Are you willing to see our country again plunged into the horrors of a civil war? A war compared with which the one wherefrom we have just emerged will appear as a mere pastime?

MOTHERS AND SISTERS! whose sons and brothers, slaughtered by Rebel bullets, lie mouldering in Southern graves, entreat your husbands and brothers to vote against a party whose teachings have already deprived you of those you held dear, and who now pledge unrepentant Rebels their aid in renewing the fratricidal strife.

VOTERS! read what these Rebels and their abettors threaten, and then gird on your armor in support of the Republican ticket. BLAIR, in his letter

to his friend BROADHEAD, bidding for the Tammany Hall nomination, said:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is, for the President elect [SEYMORE] to declare the Reconstruction Acts null and void, compel the Army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the White people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the White people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit." * * I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us. * *

"FRANK P. BLAIR."

BLAIR's letter is short, sharp and decisive. He would have the President put down by force all that has been gained by subduing the rebellion, and he would exact a pledge to pursue this course, from the candidate, as a test of fitness. Acting on this hint, his rebel friend in the Convention, WADE HAMPTON, says he compelled the Committee on Resolutions to insert in the platform the following:

"*And we declare that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void.*"

When this clause of the platform was read in the Convention it was received with vociferous cheering, and cries of "read it again!" which was done; and when WADE HAMPTON returned to South Carolina he made a speech in Charleston, in which he said:

"Having thus pledged themselves, I feel assured that when the Democratic party come to triumph, they will show us a remedy for our misfortunes in their own good time, for which I am perfectly willing to wait."

In his letter accepting the nomination, MR. SEYMORE endorses fully all that BLAIR has said, and all that HAMPTON claims. He says in that letter:

"You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members, I AM A PARTY TO

THEIR TERMS. THEY ARE IN ACCORD WITH MY VIEWS, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I SHALL STRIVE TO CARRY THEM OUT in future WHEREVER I MAY BE PLACED IN POLITICAL OR PRIVATE LIFE."

In plain words, Mr. SEYMOUR pledges himself, if elected, to declare the measures enacted by the present Congress unconstitutional, to destroy the State Governments organized under them, and to employ the military in re-establishing the system which existed at the close of the war; and with the concurrence of a Democratic House of Representatives, he virtually promises to secure the expulsion of Members elected on the reconstruction basis; the ousting of Senators by military force, and the admission in their places of others elected under the BLAIR programme. So elated are the late Rebels at the prospect, that in a speech at St. Louis, (the home of FRANK BLAIR, CHARLES GIBSON, one of the orators, exposed what is probably the plot. He said:

"Mr. Blair, in his letter, tells us that if he be elected President of the United States, or become President, [A voice, 'Vice President'] —well, if he is elected Vice President, he may become President—he tells you that if he becomes President of the United States, that he expects these unconstitutional governments in the South, begotten of the sword, to vanish from the halls of the nation, and he tells you that if, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, it becomes necessary, he will use the necessary measures to remove them out of those halls." [A voice—"He's right!" and cheers.]

The Vicksburg *Times*, with the SEYMOUR and BLAIR ticket at its head, says:

"Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Col. Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses."

This is the cheerful programme to which HORATIO SEYMOUR has pledged himself. It is a pledge to anarchy, to revolution; and to this, men of New York, you give your aid and countenance by voting any part of the Dem-

ocratic ticket. Forewarned is forearmed.

BLAIR was an officer in the United States army during the war, but he has exchanged his principles and his uniform, and now wears the Confederate gray instead of the Union blue.

DEMOCRACY AND REBELLION THE SAME THING.

Soldiers who fought to save the Union, read the following from the Louisville *Journal*, which carries the SEYMOUR and BLAIR flag at its editorial head:

"The Republican party has especially commended itself to the detestation of the South, by its wholesale persecutions of Southern men, and now has the effrontery to pique itself upon the fact that Thomas, Sheridan and Meade, who have grown fat off its indulgencies, are its friends; while Lee, Hampton and Forrest, whom it has striven to destroy, are its enemies. Nor are we embarrassed to know that Lee, Hampton and Forrest desire the election of Seymour. We rejoice to know that they are with us. We rejoice to recognize them as brave men, able men, honest men. We rejoice to meet them once more as our fellow citizens; and as fellowship and citizenship imply the most perfect equality, we should despise our pretensions to Democratic principles if we should ask for ourselves aught we do not freely concede to them. What sort of republicanism is that which would honor Gen'l's Sheridan, Thomas and Meade, and degrade Gen'l's Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan. No one will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtues or accomplishments, to Thomas. When General Hampton was at the head of his legion, and General Forrest was in his saddle, they levied an *honest* and *vigorous* war against the United States. They fought splendidly and skillfully. And to say that either of them might have entered the United States Senate the day after, if the people saw fit to elect them, is our sort of Democracy. Hampton, Forrest and Lee are accessions to the Democratic party. They are like mile posts along the Democratic highway. We are proud of them; and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say, 'Here are our trophies.'"

FORREST, the butcher, who is thus lauded and placed above the Generals of the Union army, is the same FORREST who massacred the loyal soldiers who were forced to surrender at Fort

Pillow, and who is now making stump speeches for SEYMORE and BLAIR, calls upon his old followers to be prepared for another crusade whenever he shall "toot his horn,"—assuring them that in this new crusade he would give "no quarter."

It is quite probable that before the close of the campaign, this butcher will be invited North to speak for the Democratic ticket. It might be pleasant for the scarred and maimed veterans of New York to hear this eminent murderer "toot his horn" for SEYMORE and BLAIR. It would carry them back to Fort Pillow, where scores of loyal men were massacred by his order, and would induce them to doubt the genuineness of that Democracy which has such an advocate. By all means, let FORREST "toot his horn" hereaway.

The unrepentant feeling and thirst for revenge of the Southern Rebels, can be seen by the following speech of HOWELL CORN, of Georgia, he says:

"The Reconstruction Acts are null and void, and shall not stand. * * * The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators, shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose. * * * Come one and all, and let us snatch the old [Confederate] banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. * * * The doors are wide open—wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago Platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Oh, heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the foreheads of these men, that they may travel through earth despised of all men, and rejected of heaven, scorned by the Devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of the *ancient institution*."

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, with the SEYMORE and BLAIR colors at the head of its columns, in a flaming article in their behalf, says:

"With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a White Man's Government. We

must make the negro understand that we are the men we were when we had him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

ALBERT PIKE, of the Memphis *Appeal*, at one time a Rebel general, and who enlisted Indians for the purpose as he then proclaimed, of "scalping every d—d Yankee," and who after great bluster and small performance came sneaking Northward, seeking attention and in some instances receiving ovations from Northern Democrats, counsels thus:

"Young men, it is for you to bring back those golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live. * * * We do not love and will not pretend to love that Union, though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror. We hope to see the South independent before we die; and if Jacobinism is to become supreme in the North, we wish there could be an impassable wall or a gulf of fire between it and our Southern States. The day will come when the South will be independent."

JOHN FORSYTH, a leading Rebel—a prominent member of the Democratic National Committee, and Editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*—while vigorously supporting SEYMORE and BLAIR, writes thus:

"Now if civil war comes out of this conflict of political forces, the white men of the South will not be worsted. * * * And here we may as well say that the people of the South do not intend to submit, result as the Presidential election may."

The Mobile *Tribune*, which flies the rebel flag and supports the SEYMORE and BLAIR ticket, says:

"We must break up the loyal leagues, and to do this it is only necessary that the negroes should be properly instructed. Point out to the negroes the way they should go. Tell them that the radicals in the Legislature are the veriest scum thrown up by the boiling cauldron of the late revolutionary war; that they are a gang of political vagabonds on the prowl for plunder, and they

will surely aid in driving the unprincipled wretches from the State."

There was a State Democratic Convention at Atlanta, Ga., on the 24th of July. It was composed of the unreconstructed Rebels of the State, with Toombs, Cobb and General Hill as leaders. Their speeches ran over with treasonable threats, like the following, which is the reported speech of one RAMSEY, of Columbus:

"We have aroused in our might once more, under the leadership of Seymour and Blair. Georgia has passed through a fiery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war she was compelled to wage, deserted her and joined her enemies. *Let them be like Arnold, forever accursed.* We have seen our soldiers fall, our cities in flames, our citizens torn from their peaceful homes. We looked upon it unmoved and unblanched. But we can bear it no longer. *We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties,* and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peacefully at the ballot-box; but if not, then the true men of the South will rally once more around their now folded banner, and *will try the issue at the cartridge-box.* [Loud and enthusiastic applause.] Remember the ancestors from whom you sprung. *There are men in the North who are now truly with you, and who will, in such a conflict, if necessary, lead your battalions.* We did not make the other war. It was forced upon us. We simply stood for the rights for which our fathers bled! And we will stand there again, come peace or war. [Loud applause.]"

A MR. WILLIAMSON, of Shreveport, La., said at a New Orleans Democratic gathering, a few nights since:

"I believe we will carry our candidates, as firmly as I believe there is a throne of God. But even if defeat should fall upon us, be not discouraged: the time will come when we shall redeem the country. Let no man leave his native State—let us leave our bones in Louisiana, and if these scalawags and carpet-baggers remain, *let's hunt them from the country!*"

Mr. WILLIAMSON speaks for his party. He has observed the proceedings of the New York Democratic Convention. He has read the platform it put forth. The Democracy have declared that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." Their candidate for the Vice Presidency announces that if its ticket

is successful, the governments formed under those laws will be disbanded by force. And General WADE HAMPTON, author of the platform, says he has a Confederate flag, laid away after the downfall of Columbia in 1865, which he proposes to unfurl in triumph after the election of the BLAIR and SEYMOUR ticket. Let the BLAIR and SEYMOUR ticket be successful, and loyal men will be driven from their homes. Loyal Governments overthrown and superseded by combinations of traitors. The debt of the Government repudiated, and that of the Confederacy revived and enforced for the behoof of creditors. A war upon property, and the virtual if not actual revival of Slavery as a political institution. Such is the entertainment to which the Democratic party invites the country—such the picture of the future, which it paints for those who have been faithful to the Constitution and the Laws. Let such as doubt that orator WILLIAMSON spoke by the book, read again the letter of FRANK BLAIR to Colonel BROADHEAD.

The Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Vindicator*, a staunch supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, says:

"We are now in the building from which fluttered the first Confederate flag in Arkansas. The glory of that day has departed outwardly. Changes have been wrought, but the memory of that morning when we unfurled the Stars and Bars, in honor of Arkansas defending her honor by seceding, will never die. Not even the ravages made by the despoiler's hand can eradicate one glorious remembrance of the past. We live as of yore, and though chained and down-trodden by fanatics, know the time is fast approaching when right and justice will sing a requiem over the grave of Radical wrong."

The New Orleans *Crescent*, after developing the BLAIR project, and considering the possibility that it may not succeed, boldly rushes into the arms of the revolutionists by declaring it the duty of the South to rule or ruin. "We ought at least," says this echo of battle, "to do what we can to lighten our yoke by making it an equal despotism for North and South alike. One more trial for State rights and Constitutional liberty!"

Alluding to the BLAIR threat, in his letter to BROADHEAD, the Vicksburg *Herald* says:

"Here is the easy solution of all these troublies. We claim that we have these rights seoured to us by every law. Then let us execute them, and if we are prevented, let the onus rest on those who interfere. In other words, we owe it to ourselves to demand our rights and endeavor to exercise them, otherwise they will never be forced upon us. It is the duty of the people of Mississippi to seat themselves square upon their rights at once."

After reading these and similar declarations, can any one doubt for a moment, that the late action of the Democratic party has virtually placed the rebellion upon its legs again, revived the drooping hopes of the vanquished, who will seek if successful at the polls, to recover the "lost cause"? Clearly this is what the leaders of the Southern wing of the party, at least, understand by the adoption of the revolutionary platform and the nomination of BLAIR, who assures his confidential friends that "if elected Vice President, he shall surely succeed to the Presidency within a year, and that then the South will be restored to its *lost rights*."

FELLOW CITIZENS! These threats by unreconstructed Rebels mean Revolution, and are endorsed by the Albany *Argus*, the Buffalo *Courier* and the New York *World*, clearly showing that the Democratic party is a Revolutionary party, and that the election of SEYMORE and BLAIR would precipitate another rebellion at the South. This is the plain truth, unless current Democratic utterances both oral and written are mere wind and bluster. What, for instance, does the following, from a recent editorial in the New York *World*, mean, unless it means Revolution? It said:

"When the Democratic party has elected the next President, it will be manifest to everybody that the negro [present state] governments cannot be permanent. If the Senate and the Southern negroes shall then yield to the will of the country, we shall have immediate tranquility. But if they choose to make a factious opposition, *the Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot without waiting for a change in the Senate*

to have it untied. If the negro governments should suddenly collapse, a Democratic administration will not interpose to resuscitate them, and the local authority will easily revert into the hands of the whites. *If there should be a deviation from the usual forms*, it will be because the Senate and the negroes refuse to comply with the will of the majority, as expressed in the Presidential election."

The *World* with indiscreet frankness, herein admits that FRANK BLAIR's revolutionary ideas would control SEYMORE's administration. If the Democracy should succeed to power, and the Senate would not recede from the Reconstruction policy which Congress has already adopted, and consent to the undoing of all that has thus far been done to restore the Rebel States to their Federal relations, "the Southern whites," to requote the language of the *World*, "will probably cut the gordian knot,"—cut it with the sword, of course! If this does not mean that another Rebellion would follow the election of SEYMORE, what does it mean?

The Albany *Argus* complains that these votaries of Democracy are misunderstood. That they do not mean to threaten Revolution. Language employed by them, which in other mouths would have a forcible significance, must be interpreted metaphorically. According to the *Argus*, if one says that "Secession is more alive now than ever," he means secession from radicalism. If another proclaims that "the carpet-baggers must be hunted out," it is simply a quiet reference to the withholding of official pay. The assertion that "the South has used the bullet and can use it again," is a testimonial of the great forbearance and prolonged endurance of that section. When FRANK BLAIR declared that a Democratic President would disperse the "carpet-bag" Governments and recognize a Congress of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads, he was only making an argument "within the well-defined limits of the Constitution." Indeed Frank himself, in his speech at Leavenworth, explained such to be his idea at the time he wrote the BROADHEAD letter. He said:

"When, as I have already stated, I said in New York, that if the Democratic Party should carry these elections; if the people should elect a Democratic President, this pretended reconstruction should be undone; and if these miserable carpet-baggers in the Senate were in the way of its being done, *the people will find a way to execute their will:* those miserable creatures who have undertaken to forestall the popular will, say that any one who undertakes to execute the will of the people is a revolutionist. * * * * The idea that any one should undertake to undo what has been done by this great Congress, this Rump, this fragmentary Congress, who go into power by deceiving the people on false issues, is monstrous in their virtuous eyes."

It may be that this does not mean revolution. Perhaps it draws a broad line of distinction between the popular interpretation of the letter which secured BLAIR's nomination—but the difficulty is that the people certainly fail to see it. Nor can the popular intelligence, which has not been educated up to the Democratic standard, discover how threats of violence, appeals to the memories of the past, and promises to restore the "lost cause" of Rebellion, are compatible with the idea of faithful obedience to the laws, and peaceful submission to the expressed will of the people.

A WARNING.

A Kentucky Unionist writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as follows:

"You men of the North, Conservative and War Democrats, may believe that the threats of revolution and rebellion in the South are idle. You are mistaken. All over Kentucky, nearly, bands of Confederates are organizing, holding secret night sessions, and praying that the election of Seymour may give them the opportunity of overturning the Southern State Governments and driving the Union men from the country. The rebel spirit is rife in the land.

You have the deciding votes. If you elect Seymour, such a torrent of wild rebellion will be set in motion as will startle you. If you elect Seymour, hundreds of Union men who have stood by the old flag in the hour of danger, and have hazarded their lives for the Government, will be driven by persecutions, by cruelty, by rebel malignity from Kentucky, to find a home elsewhere. We pray God that you may stand by us now. It is our only help. If Grant is elected we can prosper in peace, and live as we wish to live, for these men will

not dare to produce discord with his hand at the helm. Do not desert us."

A PICTURE FOR PATRIOTS TO PONDER.

The Chairman of the Tammany Convention at the time HORATIO SEYMORE was nominated, was the rebel General PRICE, of Missouri, which State never pretended to secede from the Union. Ex-Governor VANCE—the leader of the North Carolina delegation which cast its first ballot for SEYMORE, and hastened to follow Ohio's lead—declared during the war "that he was going to fight the Yankees until hell was frozen over, and then he would fight them on the ice." He subsequently addressed the rebel soldiers in the trenches, and urged them to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows." This same unrepentant rebel, who was so enthusiastic for SEYMORE, halted at Richmond *en route* home from the Convention, and declared that, in his opinion, what the Confederacy had fought for would be secured by the election of SEYMORE. HENRY A. WISE, another of the latter's enthusiastic supporters, declared upon the same occasion that he did not like the platform, because it said secession was dead, whereas it was more alive than ever. The nominees were however objectionable, inasmuch as they would restore the "lost cause." The gentleman who nominated BLAIR for the Presidency, was none other than the Rebel General PRESTON, of Kentucky; who, if possible, deserved a severer punishment than the other insurgent leaders, inasmuch as he had not the excuse of State secession. He in conjunction with BRECKINRIDGE, seduced thousands of the young men of Kentucky into the Confederacy. PRESTON's nomination was seconded by Fort Pillow FORREST and WADE HAMPTON, who said in his address before the alumni and under-graduates of LEE's College, "The cause for which JACKSON ('Stonewall') fell, cannot be in vain, but, in some form will yet triumph;" who declared in his New York ratification speech, that

the disfranchised Rebels of the South should cast their ballots, and the bayonet must force an entrance for them into the ballot boxes.

Is it at all surprising that the nominations have fallen still-born upon the Northern Democracy? In spite of the "gasconade" of their newspapers they do not fail to see that LEE's prediction has been verified, and the late insurgents have recaptured the Democratic party.

WHY BLAIR WAS NOMINATED.

Democrats and Republicans alike, all over the country, are endeavoring to account for the nomination of BLAIR. Some think it was because the convention was wearied out, and took the first name that was presented for Vice President. Others attributed the fatal folly to a mistake, thinking that the delegates must have supposed they were voting for some one else. A variety of other explanations are given. But the true reason why he was nominated was because he was in harmony with the Convention. That body entertained all the revolutionary, disloyal opinions which *he entertained*. He, however, was bold and reckless enough to give expression to them in black and white, and they naturally rallied to his support as a leader.

Until BLAIR wrote his famous BROADHEAD letter, no one thought of giving him a place on the Democratic ticket. But that letter came squarely up to the unexpressed purpose of the Rebel and Copperhead element in the Democratic Convention. It *said* what they *thought*, but dared not utter. The consequence was a suddenly awakened enthusiasm for the man who had the courage to openly threaten a second rebellion, the nullification of the reconstruction laws of Congress, and the forcible dispersion of the Senate, at the point of the bayonet. This treasonable letter has become the Democratic key-note of the campaign; and the ready acquiescence in its revolutionary announcement, by Northern Democrats, was received as a license

by the Hamptons and Forrests and Morgans of the South, to rally their forces for a new conflict of arms, to resuscitate their "lost cause." And this is what they are now doing. Every speech which these Rebel leaders make is saturated with the spirit of this letter—which cannot be too often read by those who have had enough of slaughter, and who wish to cast their votes so as to prevent what BLAIR has so boldly threatened.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE— "RULE OR RUIN."

The pirate Admiral SEMMES declares that he "fought the war on the principles of Democracy." This cannot be disputed. His plan was to carefully avoid all fighting vessels, and to prey upon weak and unarmed merchant ships. He used to hoist the Stars and Stripes as a decoy, and then seize, plunder and burn such vessels as were thus deluded into allowing him to approach them. This fairly resembles "the principles of Democracy," it must be confessed. And when the *Alabama* was finally encountered and sunk by a loyal armed vessel, SEMMES sneaked off for protection to British soil. This, too, was "Democratic principle" during the war. As a Democrat he drew his sword against the old flag. Nobody will dispute him there. And he now hurries to "ratify and rejoice over the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR." Quite naturally. If they should be elected he would make a suitable Minister to England, to settle the *Alabama* claims.

THE LEADERS WHO ARE SUPPORTING SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

HENRY A. WISE, THOS. S. BOCOCK, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, R. M. T. HUNTER and JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia; W. E. PRESTON and BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky; R. BARNWELL RHETT, WADE HAMPTON and J. S. PRESTON, of South Carolina; ROBERT TOOMBS, HOWELL COBB and A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; T. C. HINDMAN, ALBERT PIKE and ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas;

A. O. P. NICHOLSON and General FOREST, of Tennessee; **B. HUMPHREYS** and **W. P. HARRIS**, of Mississippi; **B. FITZPATRICK**, **JOHN FORSYTH** and **R. MCKEE**, of Alabama; **G. T. BEAUREGARD** and Admiral SEMMES (the Pirate). These are the tyrants who forced the Southern people into war in 1861, and who, with the exception of those killed in battle, like BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, or those lingering out miserable lives in foreign lands, like WIGFALL, of Texas, have boldly taken the field from Maryland to Mexico, and are shouting in chorus the fiercest threats against the Government they failed to destroy. They are singing in chorus for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, aided by A. J. DONELSON (who ran for Vice President on the ticket with MILLARD FILLMORE), by FRANKLIN PIERCE and by FILLMORE.

One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National Convention should be kept before the public, namely: That every delegate in that Convention from the Southern States was a secessionist. Not one of the entire number had been a loyal Union man during the war. It is also true that there is not a man in the South—white or black—who was loyal to the Union during the war who will support SEYMOUR and BLAIR. At all events there is not a solitary Southern rebel or Northern sympathizer with the rebels, who is not for that ticket.

THE STARS AND BARS.

WADE HAMPTON delivered another speech recently to the people of Charleston. He did not repeat his language of 1865, when he skulked away after JOHNSTON's surrender and declared he would be d—d if he ever submitted to the Stars and Stripes. But this is what he did say:

"He told them that he had in his possession the Confederate flag shattered and torn, which they loved so well and under which they had fought so long and gallantly. He had preserved it from the general wreck; he had cherished it. And he intended to keep it until we had a State again, to whose keeping he would commit

it as one of the cherished memories of our unfortunate cause."

Did WADE wave this strip of red and white bunting in the Tammany Committee Room, when he elicited so much enthusiasm over the presentation of *his* plank?

WADE assured his hearers that they were sure to win, and closed by telling them—

"Success will bring to you deliverance from a tyranny that galls and oppresses you everywhere and at all times. *It will drive from your borders*, and consign to the infamy they have so richly earned, the base brood of satraps who have domineered over the South."

* * * * *

"Organize clubs in every locality; send speakers through all the land to arouse the people. Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; *but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him, at least, that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him.* Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket. Use all the means that are placed in your hands to control this element by which the Radical party seek to degrade us while they secure success, and we can turn their batteries against themselves. It will not do to say that the negro has no right to vote; for, right or wrong, he will vote in the next election, and his vote may turn the scale. Let us meet this as a practical question, and seek, out of this great evil that has been inflicted upon us, to work good for ourselves."

WHAT THEY WILL FIGHT FOR.

The Mobile *Tribune* has no doubts about the real issue of the impending contest. The principles of the late rebellion are again to be fought for, first at the ballot box, and if defeated there the discussion will be removed to the battle-field. Ballots first, to keep up appearances, and then bullets. The *Tribune* puts the case plainly:

"Friends—fellow-citizens of Mobile—comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and our liberties. *If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall regain all that we have lost in the 'Lost Cause.'* We shall be free men once more. We shall have a country. We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into brands

of fire, hurl them back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul and flagrant wrongs on our bleeding country. Once more to the breach then—yet once more! and when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag—the grand old Confederate flag—will be seen in all its glory, streaming like the thunder-cloud against the wind. Let us then rally once more around THE DEAR OLD FLAG, which we have followed so often to glory and to victory. Let us plant our standard in the midst of the field, and let us once more raise the war cry—"he who doubts is damned; he who dallies is a dastard."

A SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC DECENCY.

The teachings of FRANK BLAIR, as endorsed by the Democratic Convention, are beginning to be put in practice, as the following from the Springfield (Illinois) *Journal* of August 10th will show:

GEN. GRANT'S TREATMENT BY A MOB.

"The brutish, devilish spirit which possessed the so-called Democracy was fully manifested on the occasion of the passage of Gen. Grant through Carlinville the other evening. That party had been holding a political meeting in the town during the day, and when they heard that Gen. Grant was upon the train, they started for the depot, several hundred strong, and taking possession of the platform and surrounding the General's car, they set upon him with the most unearthly yells and screechings, insulting him and his family in the most dastardly and shameful manner. Gen. Grant had raised the window of the car for the purpose of shaking hands with some friends whom he recognized, when one of the dirty hounds, more impudent than the rest, rushed to the window, and shouting 'Hurrah for Seymour and Blair,' violently struck Gen. Grant in the face with his hat. A gentleman who was conversing with the General at the time, resented the indignity by giving the fellow a blow on the side of the snuffer, which sent him sprawling, and others at once kicked him off the platform. This, however, only the more incensed the Copperhead mob, and though it was intended by the decent citizens of the place to extend to the General who had successfully led our armies through the war some indication of their personal, not to say political, appreciation of his services, it was found to be utterly impossible to do so, and the train passed on. The hyenas who perpetrated the insult, were highly delighted with their disgraceful performances, but the respectable citizens of Carlinville

were exceedingly indignant that such a reproach should have been cast upon the good name of their town; and we are not astonished. It is certain that the Democracy have gained nothing by their bad manners."

HOW SEYMOUR HELPED TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION.

While our soldiers were chasing the defeated rebels from the field of Gettysburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, HORATIO SEYMOUR was making a speech in New York, and threatening the loyal people of the North with mobs and revolutions. This is an extract from his address:

"Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this; that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government."

Well, the mob heard him, and shortly afterward his "friends" were burning orphan asylums, murdering inoffensive persons, and filling New York City with the horrors of riot, arson and assassination.

A TEXT EXPOUNDED.

The following is what the Democratic party in their platform, first of all, demand:

"First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people."

It sounds well; but before approving it, there are reasons for wishing to know exactly what is meant by each of its general terms. What in the Democratic view, is "reconstruction?" What are the "rights of the States?" What do they understand by "civil government?" For, while the Democratic party in New York were making this platform and demanding "immediate restoration," the Democratic party in Congress were working unanimously to defeat the bill for restoring the rebel States. It is clear

therefore, that they do not mean by "restoration" the same thing that the people mean by it. The difficulty seems to be satisfactorily met by the comments of the Democratic leaders. The kind of restoration they demand is thus described by FRANK P. BLAIR, their candidate for Vice President, in the letter which he wrote for the Convention:

"We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts."

But how to get a President who will disperse and overthrow Congress, is a previous question. This is answered by MR. WADE HAMPTON, who declared at the ratification meeting in New York that his party must seize the polls at the South, and have the white vote alone cast. He declared:

"I want you all to register an oath that when you do vote your vote shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them."

Of course he means that the mob thus to be raised shall decide who has "a majority of white votes." But this language was evidently carefully adapted to the latitude and to the somewhat sensitive ears of Gov. SEYMOUR's "friends." Mob law has its charms for them; but they do not like secession. But when the delegates get to Richmond they tell the people more plainly what they mean.

Thus Ex-Confederate Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, there said "he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at the North." Accordingly, he declared himself still "a rebel," and argued at length that "*what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair.*"

Indeed, in the Richmond atmosphere there is a disposition to simplify the canvass to this one issue—SEYMOUR and the rebellion against GRANT and the Union. Thus Ex-Governor WISE, in his eloquent way, reasoned that since

the candidates were acceptable to the rebels, the platform was of no account at all.

"He did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. *It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever.* He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he has declared that he would assume military power."

IS GRANT A SOLDIER?

The New York *World*, the Albany *Argus*, the Buffalo *Courier* and the Democratic papers generally, are just now in spasms of painful doubt in regard to General GRANT. At one time they are fearfully exercised in regard to his name; at another, distressed as to whether he is a statesman, and seem to be "enjoying a heap of trouble" because the General is no soldier. They publish column after column to demonstrate this last proposition, and declare that they always suspected as much. What makes this the more painful and humiliating is the fact that so great a military blockhead should have been able to conquer their darling rebel friends of the South—the splendid soldiers and strategists, whom they now regard with so much fraternal feeling.

It is a matter of regret that these papers should have fallen into so dismal a way of thinking, for it must be a cause of infinite unhappiness. It is a consolation to know, however, that they might have felt very differently if the General had only consented to have become a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. At one time they professed to feel very differently. For instance, on the 11th of April, 1865, the *World* declared editorially, and the *Argus* and *Courier* copied approvingly—

"Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. *It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year.* It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time

since Grant was made Lieutenant General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant."

Then these papers were not troubled with the painful doubts and perplexities which now afflict them. They were evidently satisfied then with regard to GRANT's military capacity, and even went further, and conceded that he possessed other qualities which go to make up the statesman. In the same article already quoted, the *World* said:

"Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. Our proneness to run after *demagogues* and *spouters* may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. *The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments.* When the mass of men look upon such a character they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of a two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lient-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues."

WHAT IS THE REASON ?

The Democrats growl because it is necessary to spend ten millions a month upon the army, in order to maintain a display of power sufficient to overcome

the effect of their disloyal teachings at the South.

It was the Democratic party which encouraged and stimulated war. It was the Democratic party which led the Rebels to hope that their desperate fortunes would be redeemed, by instituting riotous and turbulent movements in Northern States. It was the Democratic party which prompted the New Orleans riot and all the kindred outrages and crimes which have followed the downfall of the Confederacy. And it is the Democratic party which now leads the traitors to look for another Revolution, when Congress shall be disbanded by force, when the loyal State Governments shall be overthrown, and when WADE HAMPTON can unfurl in triumph the flag of stars and bars, which he reverently laid away upon the capture of Columbia.

That an army must be kept at the South to maintain the laws, protect loyal white and black men, and ensure respect to the Federal Constitution, is a fact due entirely to the machinations of the Democratic party; (as Governor BROWN, of Georgia, declared at the Chicago Convention,) but for its baleful influence, every Southern State would at once have accepted the Constitutional Amendment of 1866, formed a legal government under it, and secured ere this a representation in the Federal Congress.

The late order of General GRANT shows that, so soon as the States conform to the conditions of restoration, they will be relieved from military rule. It is the purpose and effort of the Democratic party to prevent this. As was declared by Governor PERRY of South Carolina, they prefer eternal subjugation to reconstruction on terms of loyalty.

The Democratic party want to have the army disbanded in order that the Rebels of the South may initiate the revolution which FRANK BLAIR has threatened, and overthrow "the carpet-bag Governments." But loyal men do not propose to withdraw the sentinels while robbers are at the gates.

REPUDIATION.

The Democratic party in its platform adopted at Tammany Hall, and on which HORATIO SEYMOUR has placed himself, declared in favor of paying the bonds of the Government in a depreciated currency instead of in gold, as promised. Should this Democratic scheme of Repudiation find endorsement at the polls, by the election of SEYMOUR, every Savings Bank in the land would suffer. If the depositors in these institutions wish to bring about such a result, they will vote the Democratic ticket. National Repudiation would be National dishonor and universal bankruptcy. The orators of the Convention, the papers of the party, and their stump speakers, constantly ring the changes on the "Bloated Bond-holders." Let us see who compose the "Bloated Bond-holders" against whom these men are attempting to excite mob passion, by creating the impression that the holders of these Government bonds form a privileged aristocracy, whom it is no sin to defraud. The amount of these bonds is about \$2,100,000,000, and at the time the bonds were taken it was the boast that they were *the people's loans*. The number of bonds under one hundred dollars (1,474,940) subscribed for, amply testify how largely they were taking by persons of small means, as a permanent investment. The Savings Banks have from the first to the present time invested largely in these National bonds—the life and Fire Insurance companies—the colleges and other literary and scientific institutions of the country, too, have funds consisting largely of Government bonds. Upon the income from these they rely to eke out the small salaries of their professors and teachers. So also of the hospitals and other public charities, secular and sacred, of every name and description—all are alike dependent on the faith of the nation.

Even Governor SEYMOUR, when he dared to speak what he honestly felt in relation to these bonds, before he became the candidate of the Rebel Democracy, said in a speech delivered

before the Democratic State Convention at Twedde Hall, Albany, on the 11th of March last:

"It is a mistake to suppose that these bonds are mostly held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of courts, or the action of trustees, have been invested in these Government bonds. The vast amounts held by fire and life insurance companies and savings' banks, *are, in fact held in trust for and are the reliance of the great body of active business or laboring men or women.* * * *

The whole amount held in the State of New York, in the various forms of trust, will not fall below \$200,000,000. If we look into other States we shall see that only a small share of these bonds are held by men known as capitalists, but they belong in fact, if not in form, to the business men, the active and the laboring classes of society. *The destruction of these securities would make a wide-spread ruin and distress, which would reach into every workshop and every district, however humble.*"

The creditors of the Government, whether bankers, capitalists, farmers, mechanics, or the hundreds of thousands of depositors in Savings Banks, all of whom have an interest in Government securities, must see to it that neither Repudiation nor Repudiators find endorsement at the polls.

FARMERS,—HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?

The Tammany Hall Democratic Convention, which nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, in their platform announced that upon the elevation of their party to power, they will "tax equally every species of property, including national bonds," according to its value. FARMERS, let us show you how this will operate:—The value of the taxable property of every kind in the United States in 1870 will not fall short of \$35,000,000,000. Of this sum three-eighths, or \$13,000,000,000 are invested in farm lands, and \$3,000,000,000 in live stock, farm improvements, machinery and implements.

The national bonds amount to about \$2,100,000,000.

Neither the lands, live stock, machinery nor implements of the farmers, nor the bonds, are now taxed by the United States.

The Democratic party propose, in order to equalize taxation, to collect an equal tax for every species of property, including governments bonds, according to its value. The annual wants of the United States for revenue, including interest and pensions, will be \$350,000,000, or one per cent. upon all taxable property in the United States.

The practical operation of the Democratic system of taxation will be that the government bonds will yield annually a tax of \$21,000,000, and that the farm lands, fences, horses, hogs, sheep, chickens, cows, wagons, machinery and implements of the farmers will yield \$160,000,000 annually. That is the plan of equal taxation proposed by the Democratic platform. In order to reach the \$2,100,000,000 of bonds with a tax, in defiance of the contract, the Democratic party propose to put a tax of \$160,000,000 on the farmers. How do you like this programme?

THE BLAIR BROTHERS.

While FRANK BLAIR is making speeches in the West, his lovely brother, MONTGOMERY, is cheering on the Democracy in Virginia, Washington and Baltimore. In a speech to the rebels of Alexandria, in favor of SEYMOUR and "brother FRANK," MONTGOMERY thus places himself on the stool of repentance for having once seemed to be a Republican:

"We have now the actual experience of the direct application of the military power to control elections, and we are therefore to-day living under a military despotism. Nothing but crazy partisanship can hide this substantial fact from any mind. My opposition to secession was the conviction that it would result in this. That, however, was but an opinion; while, on the other hand, if radicalism be maintained, we shall have the continuance of an existing despotism, which will be intensified by success. In that event, many who, like myself, have opposed secession and rebellion for the sake of liberty and constitutional government, and fancied ourselves wiser than the rebels, if not more patriotic, will have to confess our mistake. In the present aspect of affairs, I have to confess that it is yet to be decided whether those who fought for the Union, and in doing so saddled the country with a great army and a great debt, and founded great mercenary interests and

corrupting influences, hostile to every form of freedom, have not blundered."

MONTGOMERY may grovel in the dirt till his whole body is out of sight, but he won't get elected to the U. S. Senate so long as there is a man left in Maryland who never pretended to oppose the Rebellion. FRANK says "the Radicals have made Copperheadism respectable," but the Blairs have undone all that by joining that party.

SEYMOUR'S PRESENTIMENT.

Governor SEYMOUR said to the Tammany Hall Convention, "I should be dishonored if I accepted your nomination." And this before he knew FRANK BLAIR was to go on the ticket with him. How his "honor" must have wined when FRANK was nominated.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

The Democracy of Kentucky, by the free use of bowie-knives, bullets, and threats, have so overawed the Union element in the State, that they continue to roll up a hundred thousand majority for STEVENSON. They met in the Louisville district the other day to select a candidate for Congress. The ex-rebel soldiers, as is the case all over the State, exclusively controlled the gathering. Any one who had favored the Union cause was tabooed. Thereupon Gen. WHITTAKER, formerly a Democrat, and who had served in the Union army, got up and said:

"I here and now denounce and leave your party. I cannot do justice to myself and the country and stay with such a corrupt party as you have become here to-day. You men who have fought in the Southern army come back here to-day with the rebel blood boiling in your veins and resolve to exclude from your councils me, who fought, and have the character of some bravery, to protect your homes and firesides, and who exerted myself in defence of the families of those who had left their homes. I am here and intend to be heard."

Gen. WHITTAKER was not heard further, but was at once "squelehed" with a severe blow from a bludgeon over his head, and the Convention then

proceeded to nominate for Congress
BOYD WINCHESTER, one of the most
notorious rebels of the State.

ASSUMPTION OF THE REBEL DEBT.

General HAMPTON, in some of his speeches, becomes excessively garrulous. As a result, he reveals more of the sayings and doings of the secret councils of the Democratic leaders of the National Convention than was intended. Among other things, he assured his fellow rebels that he was promised by his New York associates, if he would not insist upon too much in the platform, that himself and friends should have every thing they wanted, *after the Democratic party regained their lost power.*

One of the very first things the rebels will ask, will be the assumption of the rebel debt. To be sure this is precluded by the amendment known as the Fourteenth Article; but the Democracy deny that this amendment has been legally adopted, and threaten its nullification. This threat is the result of the promise to HAMPTON, and is made as a guarantee of their good faith.

The financial attitude of the Democratic party, acting under the dictation of their rebel allies, is, therefore, just this: The practical repudiation (by their payment in greenbacks) of the bonds issued by the General Government to put down the rebellion, and the immediate assumption of the rebel debt incurred in the prosecution of the war against freedom and the Union.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON SEYMOUR.—A PORTRAIT.

The following is an extract from the speech of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, October 8th, 1862. As Mr. DICKINSON was a life-long Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. SEYMOUR's record,—no man knew him better—the picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those “Conservative Soldiers”

who, at their late Convention in New York, committed themselves so unreservedly to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

“When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our national flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison, placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion and conflagration, were bleeding by traitors' hands; when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom; when all communication between the loyal States and the capital were cut off by rebellious forces; when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement, and consternation and alarm; when ‘shrieked the timid and stood still the brave,’ and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as exemplars in such a crisis, Horatio Seymour hid himself away upon the double quick in the opposite direction, and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the Rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose ‘ghosts walked unreveled among us.’ There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, turned and twisted, until autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief by entering the field. They borrowed, without leave, the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason, as the hypocrite

“Stole the livery of the court of Heaven
To serve the devil in.”

“Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people should serve as a warning to

trimmers and traitors, and parricides, and ingrates, through all future time.

"This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding place, and he came forth with all the courage of him who, in a conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, while remaining thus ensconced, declared, whether she consented or not, he would look out through a knot-hole in the clap-boards so long as he had the spirit of a man.

"He entered the political canvass, and on the 28th of October, 1861, a few days before the election, made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the rebellion, and a condemnation of the administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the Government. Though abounding with flimsy disingues and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy of not only notice, but of the severest reprobation, and here it is:

"If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

"What! Place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of Slavery! No! Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either Slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union. And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour."

THE FOURTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the Fourteenth Amendment, which having been ratified by more than three-fourths of the States, is now a part of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV. SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are

citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

NUMBER TWO.

Seymour and Blair Pledged to Nullification and Repudiation!

Another Civil War Threatened !

Grant and Colfax in favor of Peace and Prosperity !

Organization and Work necessary to Success !!!

**CITIZENS, FRIENDS OF THE UNION,
READ, REFLECT, AND VOTE !**

FELLOW CITIZENS ! Your attention is called to the contents of this number of the CRISIS, as containing further proofs of the determination of the Southern Rebels to rule and ruin our beloved country, and of the willingness of the SEYMON and BLAIR Democracy to give them "aid and comfort" in their unholy purpose to plunge us again into the horrors of civil war! Southern rebel orators are cheered on by Northern Democratic newspapers in their efforts to inflame the bad passions of white and black alike to produce a revolution; BLAIR promises that if elected he will give all his efforts toward a forcible nullification

of the laws of the Nation, and HORA-TIO SEYMON responds approvingly to this declaration. The day draws near when we are to decide the momentous issues forced upon us by the men who would gladly destroy the Government to gratify a base ambition ! As your votes are cast on the third day of November, so will be the future of our beloved country ! With GRANT and COLFAX you may enjoy many years of peace, prosperity and happiness—with BLAIR and SEYMON you cannot hope to escape anarchy, desolation, and endless years of strife and misery ! Choose ye, between these positions !

"THE ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS."

Much was done in the Democratic National Convention that was eminently befitting.

It was befitting that VALLANDIGHAM, the chief of the Copperheads, should be the first to nominate HORATIO SEYMOUR, and eulogize him in a speech.

It was befitting that a Rebel General should be the first to nominate FRANK BLAIR; that another rebel General should second the nomination; and that the rebel General FORREST, the butcher of Illinois soldiers, should support BLAIR in a speech.

It was befitting that the Southern Rebel delegations should be lionized by the Convention, and taken lovingly to the bosoms of the Northern Copperheads.

It was befitting that the nominee for President should be taken from among the leaders of that section of the Democratic party which gave nothing but aid and comfort to the rebels during the war, and amused itself by firing in the rear of the Union army.

It was befitting that the nominee for Vice President should be taken from among that class of Generals who, during the war, were compelled by General GRANT to leave the service on account of cowardice, corrupt practices, or gross incompetency, and who thereupon joined the party of the Copperheads and Rebels, and began assailing Generals of the Union army who had been disgraced by contact with them.

UNION SOLDIERS READ THIS.

A few words to the soldiers who went forth to save the Union. While you were in the field and GRANT was leading you on to victory, HORATIO SEYMOUR was making speeches, declaring the war a failure, and extending the hand of sympathy to his "friends" in New York, who were showing their zeal for the rebel cause by burning Orphan Asylums and shooting down defenceless women and children. And now eighty-one of those same rebels who strove for over four years to

destroy the Government, headed by WADE HAMPTON and the Fort Pillow Butcher, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE FOREST, come to the city of New York and join hands with their Northern Democratic allies in nominating for President this same HORATIO SEYMOUR! Soldiers! Let these eighty-one butchers of loyal men come to the front and march in review. The one-armed patriot will raise the stump of his lost arm and say to them: "Which of ye did this while I was battling for my country?" And the one-legged man on his crutches, will say to HORATIO SEYMOUR: "Which of these butchers of yours shot my leg off during the war?" Let the widow pass, draped in her robes of mourning, and she will turn with tearful eyes and ask of HORATIO SEYMOUR, "Where, among your "friends" is the murderer of my poor husband, who lies cold in death?" The children, too, will ask for their lost fathers, and let SEYMOUR and his *friends* answer these questions if they can. His "friends" are the rebel generals, the rebel warriors, the rebel sympathizers, and if they would answer truly, they would have to confess they were responsible for all this. Look on this picture and you will see the great National claim of HORATIO SEYMOUR to the Presidency. But let us pass in like review the Republican Convention at Chicago. As the six hundred and thirty delegates who voted for GRANT and COLEFAX pass by the widows and orphans, and the maimed and wounded soldiers, each of them would utter words of gratitude that their great captain had received the nomination he so well had earned. Soldiers! Let the record that you made during the war live in peace, and let that which was written of you, on account of the deeds that you performed for your country, live and grow brighter as long as time shall last. Do no act as citizens which will dim the lustre of the bright page that is written about your deeds performed during the war. You have a future before you and you must preserve the reputation that you have made for your-

*H*imselfes. You must not intrust the Government to those who will betray you. You have trusted GRANT in the past, and you can certainly trust him now.

Do you ask who was the master-mind of the Democratic Party during the War? Whose oily tongue, false logic, dissembling pretences and hypocrisy, raised the Democratic Party from a contemptible Peace faction into a powerful disorganizer of the Government? It was not VALLANDIGHAM, nor PENDLETON, nor any of the ultra Copperheads. It was the man who knew how to throw out pretentious phrases to catch gudgeons and shape a policy the most dangerous, because the most concealed and plausible, and that man was HORATIO SEYMORE. Had HORATIO SEYMORE said to the South, "You must look for no encouragement from the Democratic Party of the North," and used his influence to prevent that Party from taking a course to break the front presented by the Nation, no hope of profit from Northern dissension would ever have arisen in Southern hearts. No other Democrat in the whole North had the power to frame a policy and put a party on it. The sagacious men of the party joined the Union phalanx when the first gun of the war summoned the Nation to civil strife. But one man able to do what HORATIO SEYMORE did was left. Had he been patriotic enough to have pursued another course, millions of dollars would have been saved, thousands of graves unfilled, and much Southern desolation and Northern bereavement prevented.

The conclusion is irresistible. It can only be reversed by showing the South to have been right and the North wrong in the war. SEYMORE so thought, so said and so acted. And the result was a prolonged war, with all its horrors and desolations. And on him rests the responsibility, and on him should be visited the righteous retribution.

SEYMORE AND BLAIR IN TEXAS.

The Democracy of Bowie county, Texas, had a gathering a few days

since to ratify the Tammany nominations. The usual resolutions were passed, and an attempt was made to get the fire-eaters in good humor by "music on the guitar and violin." The pent up feelings of the rebel Democrats could not be restrained, and they resolved:

"That we will henceforth give *no employment* to any freedman who has not a certificate that he belongs to the Democratic or conservative party, nor to any white man who sustains or advocates the principles of the radical party; and that we will discharge and get rid of any we may have in our employment so soon as their places can be filled by good white or black conservatives."

"That we earnestly recommend the patronage of the Democratic press of this State, and such journals as the *New York Day Book, Metropolitan Record & Indicator, La Crosse Democrat and Louisville Journal.*"

With such mental pabulum there is very little hope of a "change of heart" in our Texan brethren. The rebel spirit still lives, ready for renewed rapine and murder.

"CULTIVATING THE ARTS OF PEACE."

Mr. SEYMORE says his friends at the South are "submitting to the issues of the war and cultivating the arts of peace." The other day General N. B. FORREST made a speech in Tennessee, in which, after alluding to the probable trouble in that State, he said:

"He liked peace, but if any of them were shot down, as he expected they would be, he would toot his horn. He knew that his old troops would answer as they had always done. He bade them arm themselves and be ready. They were already drilled, and needed no drilling. If the fight opened it would not be troops in line of battle confronting each other, but citizen against citizen. He should be in favor of giving *no quarter*."

FELLOW CITIZENS, when we remember Fort Pillow, we can understand what "no quarter" means in the vocabulary of this man, who was received with so much friendship by the New York Democrats in July. Now he talks of "no quarter" in a conflict between fellow-citizens of the same State. His speech is as brutal and blood-thirs-

ty as it is possible to make it. It looks to another civil war, and that of the most fearful character. He does not exhort his followers to go back to their shops and resume the tillage of their farms. He calls upon them to arm, in a time of peace; to prepare for slaughter, when strife can come only through their own violations of the law. He even boasts of his past Treason, and calls attention to the fact that his bold murderers and marauders will be ready to assemble again at "the toot of his horn." And when he adds that he would be for "giving no quarter," the terrible story of Fort Pillow is a sufficient commentary upon his language. Did loyal men three years ago, expect to see the day when the beaten Traitors would dare to hold forth such language as this? The atrocious policy of the Democratic party has given Rebellion a new lease of life, and FORREST undoubtedly hopes to repeat his Fort Pillow murder which is so vividly portrayed by the Congressional committee which investigated it, and reported thus—

"Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without a parallel in civilized warfare, which needed but the tomahawk and scalping knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white nor black, soldier or civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work; men, women, and even children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, beaten, and hacked with sabres; some of the children not more than ten years old were forced to stand up and face the murderers while being shot; the sick and the wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital building and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance. All over the hillside the work of murder was going on; numbers of our men were collected together in lines or groups and deliberately shot; some were shot while in the river, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make any exertions to save themselves from drowning."

Now mark, all honest Democrats! This is the man who says he was received with open arms by the Demo-

ocratic leaders in New York! How do you like your great Southern Democratic leader? It seems almost incredible that one who so grossly outraged the civilization of the age in which he lived should dare to raise his voice among men, and it is stranger still that the people should tolerate him for a moment. He would not be tolerated anywhere else than in the Democratic Party. But with GRANT as President, sustained by a loyal Congress, these demagogues will soon learn that they cannot safely preach sedition and foment civil war. But should HORATIO SEYMOUR be elected, and the Traitor chiefs brought back to power, God pity the loyal men of the South, who will then be given over to the tender mercies of the Forrests and Hamptons, "without quarter."

ANOTHER WAR THREATENED.

We have just emerged from one bloody war and we are threatened with another—*by the same men and for the same reason*. In '60, with others, the eighty-one rebels who represented the Southern States in the recent Democratic National Convention, proclaimed war in the event of Lincoln's election. And war came, because the Democratic Administration then in power connived with those who inaugurated the strife.

In '65, the same men, fresh from the slaughter of half a million of loyal men, again threaten war, if Grant is elected; and the nullification of the Constitution and the laws—which will render a civil war inevitable—if he is beaten.

But circumstances are not now what they then were. Congress has taken care that there shall be no such plundering of arsenals, dispersion of armies and scattering of navies as in 1860. Rebels will not be armed by the Government now as then; for GRANT knows how to deal with traitors, and he will take care that no second rebellion is hatched either in New York or in Richmond. But the threat remains, and the Democratic party approves and endorses it.

"SOLDIERLY FEELING."

General **FORREST**, the butcher of Fort Pillow, and a leading member of the Democratic National Convention, enthusiastically supported the nomination of **FRANK BLAIR** for Vice President, on the ground that he was a hero, and that his candidacy would appeal to every "soldierly feeling."

The "soldierly feelings" of a wretch who could order the deliberate slaughter of a helpless garrison, surrendered to his superior force; who delighted in hanging unarmed men from their own doorposts, in burning the houses of his fellow citizens and driving women and children to the woods, are probably about as refined as those of the Feejee Islander, who politely shakes hands with the fallen foe whom he proposes to roast and eat.

The "soldierly feeling" appealed to by **BLAIR** in his letter is that which suggests revolution, anarchy and ruin: which would set aside all the ordinary forms of government and constitutional law; which proposes to disband Congress, undo the work of Reconstruction, establish Slavery again upon the ruins of the Republic, and accomplish by another form of treasonable conspiracy the purpose which failed in outright war. Such a programme as this abounds in features that cannot fail to excite the hearty and zealous enthusiasm of men who fought four years to destroy the Union, and who would now welcome its dissolution as the "grandest event in history."

Already the "soldierly feeling" which General **FORREST** alluded to is taking the form of action. That noble hero is rallying his clans of murderers, cut-throats and incendiaries in preparation for an effective interpretation of **BLAIR's** policy. A secret organization in the State of Tennessee, composed of men sworn to every form of outrage and crime, and familiar with the methods of carrying out their vile purposes, already threaten the peace and order of that Commonwealth. The Democratic Party, by nominating **BLAIR** upon his letter, has given its sanction to a new programme of civil

war. **FORREST** and his colleagues, animated by the same spirit which controlled them during the Rebellion, are preparing to carry it out. When Senator **DAVIS** imperiously declares that those with whom he acts "will not submit" if the verdict at the polls should be against them, and when the New York *World* arrogantly announces that the Democrats will resist by force any attempt to carry out the Reconstruction laws, their is indication of greater danger to our institutions than unthinking observers can dream of. The "soldierly feeling" of the ex-rebels has been appealed to, and is manifesting itself in Ku-Klux-Klans and kindred organizations. Let the vigilant watch of a loyal people be for a moment suspended, and patriots may well tremble for the future.

VALLANDIGHAM'S LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.

There were a great many Rebel Generals in the Democratic National Convention, and the highest possible honors were awarded them. No man was more profuse in his gratitude to or in the manifestation of his affection for them than **VALLANDIGHAM**. This was natural. They treated him courteously when he was banished for his treasonable speech and actions during the war.

Well, **VALLANDIGHAM**, fresh from his loving embrace of **FORREST** the butcher and **MORGAN** the guerrilla, went home from the Tammany Convention, to his district and asked the people thereof to nominate him for Congress. To be sure, a gallant Union General and War Democrat, **BURDEN WARD**, who had received, not a loving embrace but a leaden bullet from the Rebels, was soliciting the nomination. He was put up two years ago, and made a good run, and he supposed no one would object to his trying again. But **VALLANDIGHAM** did object. His love for Generals **FORREST** and **MORGAN** did not extend to General **WARD**. He had the misfortune to have been a General in the Union army, and so **VALLANDIGHAM** not only had no affec-

tion and no embraces for him, but a great deal of malicious disrelish. He therefore determined, if possible, to punish him for having fought *for*, instead of *against*, his country; and he succeeded in so manipulating the Convention that General WARD was thrown overboard and himself nominated.

Oh! there is no doubt that VALLANDIGHAM and other kindred Democratic leaders love and are ready to embrace brave soldiers—if they have fought on the side of treason; but not otherwise. If you doubt it, ask General BURDEN WARD, of Ohio.

When the Government was taking means to suppress the Rebellion, which had already progressed so far as to involve the formal secession of States, the organization of a rival Confederacy, the stealing of Federal forts and arsenals, and an armed attack upon the National flag, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM made a speech in Congress, in which he said :

"Then, sir, I am not a Southern man either—although in this most unholy and unconstitutional crusade against the South, in the midst of the insurrection and murder to which she has been subject, and with which she is still threatened—with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin suspended over her—my most cordial sympathies are wholly with her."

Afterward, and during the progress of the conflict, this model representative Democrat distinguished himself by efforts to give his sympathy practical effect. He organized secret disloyal conspiracies. He openly assailed and denounced the officers and soldiers of the Union. He plotted for a counter military movement in the Northwest, which would aid the attempts of the Confederates to enter that section. So flagitious were his crimes that General BURNSIDE found it necessary to arrest him, and by sentence of court-martial, he was banished to Canada.

But a disloyalty that rendered this wretch so odious to every true Union man, commended him to the highest consideration of the Democratic Party. While he was yet in exile, this party nominated the Traitor for Governor of

Ohio. He was defeated by a majority never before paralleled. This did not lessen him in the estimation of his Party, however. He was made its leader upon the stump. He became a prominent candidate for United States Senator. He was by special arrangement made delegate at large to the New York Convention. He took prominent part in that body, and arrogates to himself much credit for the nomination of HORATIO SEYMORE for President.

WADE HAMPTON, AGAIN!

This author of the Democratic platform has made another speech to his fellow-citizens in South Carolina, in which he said :

"I esteem it a high and exalted privilege to be asked to participate with you in this celebration. Language cannot convey the profound depths of my feelings. Believe me when I say that no earthly reward is more desirable or acceptable than to receive the approval of the people of South Carolina. If any one man has been doubly paid for his efforts to achieve the independence of the State, I am he. Wherever I have been my old comrades in arms and fellow citizens have extended a hearty welcome. * * * * Instead of a blood-red banner I now hold in my hand the snow white banner of peace, with the names of worthy standard-bearers inscribed thereon—Seymour and Blair. Will not my old comrades follow me under this banner with the same devotion, patriotism and gallantry that they did in days gone by [when we were fighting to overthrow] the old Government, which was honored at home and respected abroad; when taxation was light, and plenty blessed the land. You have established a noble and enviable move in the history of the world, and will sustain that reputation so long as life lasts. Carolinians, you must exercise the same devotion, zeal, and patriotism toward the Democratic party that you did to the *lost cause*. Nothing on earth but the success of that party can save us. The Northern Democracy have sworn that the rights of the States shall not be infringed or destroyed. They, and they alone, can rescue the Government. Our fortune is embarked and launched with theirs. Those soldiers of the great armies of the United States who talk flippantly of war never faced the cannon's roar and rattle of musketry, but always sought safety in ignominious flight, avoiding every peril and danger. The party in power charge us with revolution. This we flatly deny and denounce as a base falsehood. We claim that we are the

nerals of peace; that we have exerted every legal and consistent effort, and are still exerting them to re-establish Government upon a peaceful and lasting basis. Carolina must be ruled by Carolinians. We swear this by the Eternal God, by all the hopes of the future, by the memories of the past, and by our children. The scalawags and traitors among us should be branded with infamy and eternally stigmatized. They have dishonored the State and heaped everlasting shame upon themselves and their families. There are no words in the English language to express the utter contempt entertained by me for these renegades and traitors. They and the carpet-baggers are like the base vulture that comes to fatten on the living remains of its victim. The word *scalawag* is used by drovers to describe the mean, lousy, and filthy kine that are not fit for butchers or dogs, with their hair growing the wrong way. They are like the wild Irishman—when turned loose cannot be caught; when caught are not worth a d—d red cent. Don't listen to them. Fair daughters of Carolina, a great deal can be done by you. Frown down everything that tends to injure our glorious party. Use your influence now as you displayed devotion to the *lost cause*; scorn any man who will not come boldly up to the rescue of his country."

After this patriotic out-burst, the last heard from Carolina, whose sons fought so valiantly to destroy the Union, WADE was still living.

DEMOCRATIC CANT.

When a Seymourer whines to you about the immense volume of the National Debt, ask him how much of it would load down the Treasury, if Democracy had not rebelled.

When a Blair-guard blusters about the awful burden of taxation, ask him how heavy it will be after the close of the new Democratic Revolution, which BLAIR proposes to inaugurate.

When a Forrester talks about the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, ask him how much of it would have been saved to the Nation, and imposed on the South, if Rebeldom had taken care of its own poor with the same generosity the North does.

When a Hamptonite complains of the rigors of military rule, ask him how much of it would be felt if resistance to rightful authority and just requirements had ceased with the war,

And ask him, too, where is his rigorous rule now.

When a Pendletonian talks about the bloated bondholders, ask him when it became so odious a crime to loan money to the Government in aid of its life, that it must be punished with "wholesale repudiation."

When a Vallandighamer cants about personal liberty, ask him why he denies liberty to millions of loyal Southerners.

WHO ARE AND WHO ARE NOT REBELS.

Not all Democrats were Rebels; but all Rebels were Democrats. So, not all Union men were Republicans; but all Republicans were Union men. Every slaughtered defender of the old Flag received his death-wound from Democratic hands, while no Republican ever raised his arm against a loyal soldier. The surviving murderer of every "boy in blue," who is permitted to vote, will vote the Democratic ticket; and every Rebel officer, who still lives to boast of his leadership in the Confederate army, will lead his followers to the support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Traitors take to the Democratic Party as naturally as vultures take to carrion. The pure principles of the Republican Party are as offensive to them now, as the stars and stripes were during the war; and they are as anxious to defeat GRANT at the polls as they were to whip him in battle.

If the homely old maxim be true, that "birds of a feather flock together," we may judge of the character of Democratic principles by the character of the men who support them. HAMPTON and FORREST would "not cuddle under the same dirty bed-clothes" with SEYMOUR and BLAIR, if they did not believe that those gentlemen are in earnest when they declare it to be their purpose to give to them, by the exercise of Executive power, all that they lost on the field of battle. The war will have been fought in vain if SEYMOUR shall be elected President.

A NORTH CAROLINA "CONSERVATIVE."

Chief Justice PEARSON, of North Carolina, has issued an address to his fellow-conservatives, in which he advises them to vote the Republican ticket for President and Vice-President. He says:

"In my opinion 'war clouds' are as dark now as in the winter of 1860-61. We were then promised 'peaceable secession'; we are now to have 'peaceable nullification.' Is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept 'the situation,' and try to make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I cannot, as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution and was subjugated, and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion. Let me ask, why did General Lee surrender? Because he could not help it. For the same reason we must submit now. It is inevitable that the Conservatives must split into two parties—the peace Conservatives and the war Conservatives, or, to avoid inconsistency, the Nullifiers. The difference is so vital that they cannot act together as one party. The Nullifiers act with the Democrats. There can be no reason why the Conservatives, without identifying themselves with the Republicans, may not act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant as the man for the occasion, who, like Jackson, will put a stop to nullification in the new shape in which it now raises its hydra head."

Judge PEARSON reaches the conclusion that peace and reform can only be secured by voting for GRANT and CONRAD, and he remarks that with their election "the freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the innate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to still work out our destiny as the grandest republic that has ever been known among the nations."

GRANT AND PEACE, OR BLAIR AND WAR.

In General GRANT's letter, accepting the Union Republican nomination, the country has an assurance that Law, Order and Peace shall be sustained; and he has never been known to violate a pledge once given. General BLAIR in his letter seeking the nomi-

nation, and in his speech accepting it, threatens War and Revolution. That all may compare the spirit of both extracts from each are placed side by side.

From General Grant's letter of acceptance: *I am seeking the nomination:*

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to Government and the administer ALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS in good faith, that is, for the President with economy, and devoid of all the with the view of giving protection, and PEACE, QUIET AND PROTECTION EVERYWHERE. In this usurpat is at the like to the present, it is impossible for any GOVERNMENT, so eminently imperfect to have, in a policy to be adhered to, or to be regarded as own right, or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, before presented, are constantly arising; the views of the people on old ones are constantly changing, and a party, educated and directed by such men, is left free to EXECUTE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. I do not like to see the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to COMPEL THE SENATE TO SUBMIT THE UNION BILL, and the provisions of the Constitution. * * * We must have a President who will not expose the burden of taxation upon the will of the people, to pay off N. Y. bond debt. LET US HAVE PEACE!"

U. S. GRANT." *Frank P. Blair.*

Here is as striking a contrast as was ever presented between two candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

General Grant promises to "administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere."

General BLAIR promises to "declare the Reconstruction laws null and void," and to compel the army to "disperse the Southern State Governments."

General GRANT declares that he will "execute the will of the people."

General BLAIR declares that he will "compel the Senate (the representatives of the people) to submit."

General GRANT promises "peace and universal prosperity," through the quiet enforcement of law.

General BLAIR promises anarchy, war and desolation, by "trampling into dust" the laws of Congress.

General GRANT fervently and honestly says, "Let us have peace."

General BLAIR declares that he means to have another civil war.

General GRANT says he has always respected the will of the people, and always will respect it.

General BLAIR declares that he means to be a dictator, to destroy State Governments, trample the National laws and State Constitutions into the dust, and compel Congress to submit.

Let the voters of the land choose between the two. Let them choose between peace and war; between economy and fresh expense; between prosperity and ruin; between honesty and ambition; between law and anarchy.

NURTURING TREASON.

In parting with the proprietorship of the Richmond *Whig*, the late owners, in their valedictory, say:

"The rising generation will soon succeed the present on the stage of active life, and on them will devolve the responsibility of perpetuating the *just renown of the past, which has been maintained thus far intact by the Lees, the Jacksons, the Johnstons, the Stuarts, the Hills, and their heroic compatriots*. Sallust likens the fame of illustrious ancestors to a great light shining upon all the actions, good and bad, of all their descendants. Let this thought, in connection with the truly great men to whom Virginia has given birth, be ever present to the mind of the youthful Virginian. It will constitute, at one and the same time, a *goad and a goal*."

It will be noticed that no reference is made to the names of GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, HENRY CLAY, and other distinguished Virginians who were staunch friends of the Union.

On the contrary, ROBERT E. LEE, who resigned his commission in the United States Army and went over to treason against the Government which had educated and nourished him to position, and JACKSON, STUART, HILL and JOHNSTON, who followed in his wake, and who were equally debtors to the Government, are held up to view as the men who are to "perpetuate the just renown of the past." It is not surprising that the *Whig* and its Rebel friends should ignore the names of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and CLAY, and fall back on the traitors, LEE, JOHNSTON, STUART, HILL and JACKSON. The well known principles of the former are directly antagonistic to those of the latter class of Virginia warriors and statesmen. These latter, for the perpetuation of slavery, were willing to destroy the noble fabric of unity constructed by the "Father of his Country," his compatriots and his successors. Their aim was to rend the nation in twain and set up in the South an aristocracy which should not only hold the colored, but the poor white man in bondage.

When they made the issue in 1861, these LEES, JOHNSTONS, STUARTS, HILLS and BEAUREGARDS, who had received their military knowledge at the expense of the United States, without any reluctance or qualms of conscience, went over body and soul to treason and, although vanquished and brought to terms by Grant and our heroic soldiers, they are to-day in the ranks of the Democratic party using every effort to secure what they could not attain by arms, *the control of the government by the election of the SEYMORE and BLAIR ticket, which will assuredly give them the power they strove for during the rebellion*. All Union men; all who wish to see our free institutions preserved; all who have any interest in the welfare and progress of our glorious country, should mark these expressions of the rebel leaders. They mean no good. They portend further ill to the Republic. When Lee and his comrades in rebellion are held up as patterns and exemplars in the South, we

should note the fact that their acts are approved there, and realize that if their party should prove successful North and South at the November election the loyal men of the nation will be placed at their mercy. Treason is not dead. It is in the course of nurture. Notwithstanding its defeat and professed surrender at Appomattox Court House, it is still striving in another way to gain the mastery. At Tammany Hall it secured its vantage ground, and the Democracy of the North there yielded to its terms, taking HAMPTON, FORREST and other rebel leaders to its embrace. "Anything for power now," exclaims Treason. "Anything for spoils," clamors Democracy. These are the enemy's battle cries.

THE TWO QUESTIONS.

Two practical questions are presented to the American people in the present canvass, and these are based on two facts.

The first fact is this: Reconstruction is substantially accomplished. Now, you are not asked whether you approve of all that has been done during the progress of the work, nor whether you are satisfied altogether with its conclusion. The question is this: Is your disapproval of the method so decided that you wish to prolong this controversy another series of years? Is your dissatisfaction with the result so decided that you wish to convulse the country another series of years to overthrow it? Do you prefer Peace with Reconstruction as accomplished, or Discord with the question still unsettled? It must be remembered that a Republican Senate, at least for the next four years, will resist any legal reversal of the work. That restricts the method of overturning to the Revolutionary one announced by BLAIR, and that means War. So the question is this: Will you have Peace, Prosperity and GRANT; or Dissension, Disaster and SEYMOUR, with the imminent hazard of War?

The other fact is this: It cost money

to put down the Democratic Rebellion, and the Government entered into obligations in order to raise the funds. The question is, will you join the Democracy in repudiating the obligations of the Government assumed in compelling it to obey the laws? Will you maintain the honor of your country, or will you degrade it at home and abroad by repudiation?

These are the issues. The Republican Party will maintain Peace and the Public Honor. The Democratic Party will foment War and Dishonor to the Nation. Choose between them.

THE LIKENESS OF 1860 AND OF 1868.

The Democratic Party of the South is taking very similar grounds to those held by them in 1860. During the campaign of that year they threatened revolution if LINCOLN was elected, and the period between his election and his inauguration was employed in maturing their plans of revolution, and in preparing for war against the Government. On the 6th of November LINCOLN was elected. On the 7th the United States officials in Charleston resigned. On the 10th HAMMOND and CHESNUT resigned their places in the United States Senate. On the 20th of December, South Carolina adopted the Ordinance of Dissolution. State after State "went out," until by May, 1861, the whole South was "free and independent"—a condition from which they were rather violently shaken, some few years after, by one ULYSSES GRANT.

During the canvass of 1860 it will be remembered that Southern orators and presses made the threats which they subsequently endeavored to make good. The exact point then made was that Mr. BUCHANAN was to be relied upon to "let the Union slide," and the doctrine of his message that the power to coerce a State had not been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government, was anticipated. In October, 1860,

the Charleston *Mercury* used the following language:

"Mr. Lincoln will not be installed in office before the 5th of March next. Long before this time the Southern States will have determined their course; and if this course shall be a secession from the Union by one or more Southern States, Mr. Buchanan will have to guide the course of the General Government to meet it. If he thinks that a State has a right to secede from the Union, of course he cannot order any portion of the United States army or navy against the seceding State. If he attempts coercion, every Southern man in his Cabinet, and in the army and navy, will doubtless leave them. Congress has no power to control the President's views of the Constitution, and the duty it involves. * * *

"Before Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin can be installed in Washington as President and Vice-President of the United States the Southern States can dissolve peaceably (we know what we say) their union with the North. Mr. Lincoln and his abolition cohorts will have no South to reign over. Their game would be blocked. The foundation of their organization would be taken away, and left to the tender mercies of a baffled, furious and troubled North, they would be cursed and crushed as the flagitious cause of the disasters around them. But if we submit, and do not dissolve our union with the North, we make the triumph of our abolition enemies complete, and enable them to consolidate and wield the power of the North for our destruction."

This exposes the general outline of the plan, and how well it was carried out. We are now warned by the Democratic party itself, that its triumph means war; that it intends that BLAIR and SEYMOUR shall establish the principles of the Confederacy. That warning it would be criminal folly to despise. It is GRANT who represents in this contest the great cause which he represented in the war, and only by his election can peace and order be preserved and permanently established. In 1860 the country was warned that Rebellion would follow the election of a Republican President. In 1868 Rebellion is promised in case of a Republican defeat. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR is to be the signal of another war. The Rebels of the South have made it unmistakably clear that they intend that a Democratic victory

shall pay them for what they lost at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg, and Richmond. The Lost Cause of the South is found again, and lives in the Democratic party. The Rebellion declares that GRANT did *not* subdue it, and that it is ready to fight again.

THE OLD LEAVEN AT WORK.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, speaking of an address made by BENJAMIN H. HILL at a Conservative demonstration in that city, says:

"He was remarkably open in his denunciation of the reconstruction acts of Congress, declaring that they were only authorized by the bayonet and scoundrels; and designating as rogues, renegades, and villains, all who saw fit to acquiesce in their requirements. Boldly he declared that, in the event of the success of the Seymour and Blair ticket, an entire nullification of all these laws would follow, and the constitutions framed under them would be nullified and set aside, and one immense bonfire made of the records. It was a woful speech for the Democratic party and the Democratic cause. 'If this be what our party is working for,' said one staunch old line Democrat, 'I can have nothing to do with it. It is dangerous.' And he left the ground."

Mark how bold the Rebels have become under the inspiration of Democratic encouragement. Two years ago HILL declared that the ordinance abolishing Slavery in Georgia was unconstitutional, and the statute repudiating the Confederate debt, invalid. He prophesied that he would live to see the "patriarchal institution" re-established, and Confederate bonds worth more at the South than Federal greenbacks. Now, animated by the Platform of the New York Convention, he seems to see a realization of his hopes, and goes a step further. Not only are the loyal Governments to be overthrown and slavery restored, but those who have become possessed of property under Congressional law must give it up! There is to be a war of retaliation, of reprisal, of vengeance, led by BLAIR and joined in by every unrepentant Rebel. The Democratic policy is bearing its natural fruits. A. H. STEPHENS, who was Vice-President of the Rebel

Confederacy, and who in a recent conversation made for the press, declared that our Republican Government cannot continue to exist, receives the highest vote in the Georgia House for United States Senator. BENJAMIN H. HILL, a bitter and unrepentant Rebel, is at the head of the State Democracy, and ROBERT TOOMBS emerges from his inglorious oblivion to take the leading part in a campaign the avowed object of which is revolution! How like these movements to those of 1860, and how suggestive the names connected with them.

NULLIFICATION AND DEMOCRACY.

BLAIR has said, and SEYMORE agrees to it, that if the Democratic ticket is elected, every Reconstruction law shall be repealed, if needs be, at the point of the bayonet.

This is nullification, and nullification is treason. Thirty years ago, General JACKSON was ready to hang JOHN C. CALHOUN for a less crime. And to-day, those who once worshipped the Old Hero, threaten to do what, if living, he would hang them for undertaking.

What old JACKSON man does not scout such miserable degeneracy? Every word uttered, and every vote cast for SEYMORE, BLAIR and Nullification, will be an insult to the memory of this great Apostle of Democracy. But what do the present race of Democrats care? There is not as much of the spirit of Democracy in the whole tribe as you could extract from the granite tomb-stone which covers the Old Hero's grave.

WHAT THEY DID AND WHAT THEY PROMISE TO DO.

When the Democratic party, in 1861, went out of power, its only bequest to its successors was a civil war, an empty treasury, a skeleton army and a scattered navy. Its only tangible pledge, in the event of restoration to power, is another civil war, nullify the laws, re-establish slavery, and make Cabinet Ministers, Governors and Senators of

the rebels who devoted four years to robbery, rapine and murder.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

It has become fashionable with the Democracy to charge the Republican Party with having inaugurated the war. There are a few substantial historical facts which conclusively settle this question, and it would be as well to keep them before the people. After South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern States seceded, the Democrats of New York held a Convention at Tweddle Hall, Albany. HORATIO SEYMORE was the master spirit of that assemblage. The worst revolutionary sentiments were uttered. Threats were made that if Black Republicans interposed to coerce the South, civil war would be inaugurated in Northern streets. Such treasonable sentiments were applauded to the echo. Now, observe the following record, and make a note of the dates:

December 20, 1860.—Capture of Ft. Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops.

January 3, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

January 3, 1861.—The United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with two hundred thousand stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

January 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by Alabama troops.

January 9.—The United States steamer *Star of the West*, was fired into and driven off by the rebel batteries on Morris Island, when attempting to furnish Fort Sumter with supplies.

January 10.—Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip and Fort Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 14.—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort McRae, by Alabama troops.

January 18.—Surrender of Baton Rouge Arsenal to Louisiana troops.

January 20.—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

February 2.—Seizure of Little Rock Arsenal by Arkansas troops.

February 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter *Castle* to the Alabama authorities.

February 17.—Twiggs transferred the United States property in Texas to the rebels.

March 2.—The United States revenue cutter seized by the rebels in Texas.

As ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not in

augurated President of the United States until a period subsequent to all these acts of war, it is hardly fair play to hold the Republican party responsible for the legacy of war which it inherited from the Democratic administration of the departed dirt-eater, JAMES BUCHANAN. But while the war was thus being prosecuted on the one side, what was the Democratic party doing? Nothing, except encouraging rebellion. The attitude of Governor SEYMOUR was the attitude of the Democratic party. And he, while all this was in progress, contented himself with this position: "*Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South.*" We need not multiply the evidence on this point. The position taken by the Democratic party then was steadily maintained throughout the war. Energetic action in the incipient stages of the rebellion would have crushed it at once. Had JACKSON, instead of BUCHANAN, filled the Presidential chair, there would have been no war. Not a finger was raised by either JAMES BUCHANAN or the Democratic party to arrest either the work of treason or the traitors who were engaged in it. Men known to be plotting the overthrow of the Government were retained in office to perform the double duty of Cabinet Ministers and secret spies. Forts were dismantled; arsenals were robbed; the army was scattered and the navy dispersed,—to render the rebellion an easy achievement.

All these things were done under the eye of a Democratic President and without protest from the Democratic party. If JAMES BUCHANAN had continued in office three months longer, the rebellion would have been a success; the Union would have been divided; the Confederacy would have been a recognized fact, and slavery would have perpetually cursed the soil of the Continent.

The Republican party received this legacy of treason and war from the Democracy, with regret, but with a determined purpose neither to be ap-

paled nor conquered by it. The eleven States which, under the rule of the Democratic party, went out of the Union to give perpetuity to slavery, were brought back, under Republican rule, and consecrated to freedom. If nothing else had been achieved by that party, during its eight years of power, this alone would not only save it from the charge of having been "a curse to the country," but entitle it to the gratitude of all coming generations.

SEYMOUR'S FRIENDS.

It will not do for the supporters of Governor SEYMOUR to attempt disguising the character of the address made by him in New York, to the infuriated mob of draft rioters, with whom he became identified by styling himself their "friend," and by representing that he, like them, was opposed to the draft. Here is his language:

"My friends, I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, and to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—[series of "Yes, yes!" "That's so!" "We are, and will be again!"]—and now I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and have this draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I ask you to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. [Of course these men, whose hands were red with the blood of innocent women and children, were the very persons to maintain good order, and Seymour knew how they would do it.] I wish you now to separate, and you can assemble again wherever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington, and you will be satisfied."

This was the language of the oily-tongued Governor to the infuriate demons who had been raging for days

through the streets of New York, destroying private dwellings, burning orphan asylums, murdering peaceable and unoffending citizens, and hanging Union soldiers from lamp-posts. These "friends" of his are the same men who are now supporting him for the Presidency, and who were *then*, as *now*, attempting to inaugurate an era of anarchy and civil war at the North, to aid rebellion and revolution at the South. And yet this mild-mannered and gentle Governor, who "could not without a violation of his honor" accept a nomination, thrice assured this New York mob that he was their "friend," and that he had hastened from the Capital to convince them by his presence that he was ready to stand by them. This was the burden of his speech to these incendiaries, robbers and murderers. He did not point out to them the enormity and disgrace of their criminal proceedings—he did not appeal to their patriotism and ask them to rally to the aid of our imperilled Government—he did not, as the Chief Magistrate of the State of New York, demand of them their instant return to their daily avocations, under the penalty of punishment—he did not picture to them the necessities of our soldiers in the field, who were struggling against rebels in arms bent on destroying the Union—no such words came from his lips; but on the contrary, he called upon these "friends" to desist from their acts of violence, with the assurance that, as "he knew they were his friends," so he "would be their friend," and if they found him to falter they might "assemble again," wherever they wished to do so, and renew their work of rapine. The whole address was a bid to the mob, and a threat against the Administration, craven in spirit and disgraceful to the Governor. But the patriotism of the "Boys in Blue," who were immediately ordered to New York from their fields of victory, defeated the conspiracy, and left to history the shameful record of a leading Northern Governor who in a trial-hour of the Union was willing to plot with bloody despe-

ra does for its overthrow; and every vote now given to this man is in aid of another rebellion.

WITHOUT WORK AND ORGANIZATION, DEFEAT AND DISASTER!

The Republican party can lose nothing by full discussion. Our platform and principles will bear thorough investigation. Our candidates are sound on all the pending issues, and are personally above reproach. But, neither sound principles nor unexceptionable candidates can insure success, without organization. Every election district should be canvassed at once, where it has not already been done. Proper men should be selected to attend the registries, to see that no illegal names are placed thereon; and fearless and intelligent voters must be appointed as challengers for election day. The great defect of most of our political work is, that it is deferred to so late a day that it is done up hastily, and therefore almost always imperfectly. It is next to impossible, in many localities, to make up an accurate canvass upon the eve of an election. But if this important work is taken hold of early, and continued perseveringly, it can be done correctly; so that when the time for registration comes, the name of every legal voter can be secured a place on the registry, and every fraudulent name kept off. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of Republicans that the SEYMORE Democracy intend to carry the State by fraud, for they brag loudly that they shall succeed, and the "tidal wave" which has commenced sweeping westward from New England gives token that by fraud only can the will of the people be defeated. There is but one way to thwart these Revolutionists in their base purpose, and this is, not by talking loudly, nor by bragging and betting,—but by constant work; by finding out who are Republicans; by seeing to it that their names are on the registry; by adopting thorough measures to secure their attendance on election day. All these pre-requisites to success can be insured

by a careful canvass of every election district. This is the political work to be done, and every man who enters quietly and at once upon that duty, and follows it up to the close of election, will do more to achieve success than any half dozen of the best talkers of his district.

VERMONT AND MAINE--AN EXAMPLE.

Glorious little VERMONT has given renewed evidence of adherence to the Union cause in the **30,000** majority rolled up at her State election, and which will be largely increased for GRANT and COLFAX.

MAINE, the "Pine Tree State," has just emerged from the bitterest political campaign she has ever fought, and sends greeting, to her sister States, **23,000** majority for the UNION CAUSE!!!

The Yankee Boys of these two States vote as they fought during the rebellion—to save the country—to frown down repudiation—to prevent another civil war—to give us enduring peace. Let us follow her good example, and when the sun shall set on the third day of November, the so-called Democratic Party will pass out of existence as a political organization. Even now its membership represents nothing but the disappointments of greedy politicians; the ignorance of political Bonobons; the revenge and hatred of defeated Rebellion. All that is left of that proud party whose ideas came from the teeming brain of JEFFERSON—and whose hosts were marshaled by JACKSON—are the fast dissolving fragments of Northern Copperheadism, and the furtive, sneaking assassins who plot murder in the caves of the Southern States. The descendants of the leaders of this disgraced party, who in this contest are conspiring with WADE HAMPTON and HORATIO SEYMOUR to restore the Rebels to power, will be as anxious to forget their fathers' votes as the descendants of Tories are now to forget the course of their ancestors in the Revolutionary War.

However widely loyal men may differ about minor issues, there can be but one opinion when the national existence is at stake. The Republican party fights for national life and national honor. In this contest we fly the legend "The Union must be preserved." Vermont has answered with a majority as decisive as that which aided in re-electing LINCOLN, and Maine responds, Amen!

While we exult over these triumphs, and draw from them presage of certain victory to our cause in November; while we believe we see in these uprisings in VERMONT and MAINE the coming of that "tidal wave" which is to sweep every organized remnant of Rebellion out of our beloved country, we must learn from them a lesson of a more practical nature, and upon *this lesson* we must act.

Vermont and Maine were carried because our friends fought earnestly to carry them! Triumph came from work. Our friends meant to win—and they have won. Every township, every county, was canvassed. The friends of Freedom gave up every consideration and necessity of business to the country. They worked as they had not worked since the days of Garrison, Fremont, and Lincoln. The issues were presented, the votes were brought out, and victory was won. Let our friends in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, imitate these Yankee Boys in their discipline, their resolution, their harmony, their enthusiasm and their triumph will be as glorious and overwhelming; and the ides of November will bring us that peace and prosperity for which the Nation has so vainly and patiently longed.

"GOV. SEYMOUR NEVER OWNED A GOVERNMENT BOND."

Gov. SEYMOUR authorizes his Bankers to deny that he ever owned a dollar's worth of Government bonds, and no one has, as yet, been able to discover that he ever contributed a single dollar to the Union cause. His only investment in this behalf was his speech

on the eve of election in 1862, in which he urged "a more vigorous prosecution of the war"—a declaration which his followers subsequently interpreted by their draft riots and hotel burnings, to mean "a more vigorous prosecution of the war" against the Government. Of course, every man has a legal, if not a moral right, to do what he pleases with his own. But some men are under greater obligations than others to do the right thing, voluntarily, at the right time. Governor SEYMOUR occupied a conspicuous place among the public men of the country. He had been twice placed in the Executive chair of this State, and was a recognized leader of one of the great Parties of the country. Gratitude as well as inclination should have made him the foremost man among the men of wealth, to open his purse in response to the call of the Government. But he refused to contribute a dollar to help whip the Rebels because he did not want the Rebels whipped. He recognized no power by which the General Government could "coerce" a State into allegiance, but insisted that it was just as wrong to punish treason as to be a traitor, because "successful secession by the South was no more revolutionary than successful coercion by the North." His *conscience* would not permit him to be patriotic. He was able to hear, with complacency, the cries for bread of the wives and children and mothers and orphans of our brave soldiers, because of the inability of the Government to procure money to pay "Lincoln's hirelings" their wages. The war, in his opinion, was wrong, and therefore, they who were fighting its battles, and those who were dependent upon them for support, ought to suffer. He made his opinions and his acts harmonise. His sympathies being with the enemy, he would do nothing to help the Government.

INDICTMENT OF SEYMOUR...GUILT CONFESSED.

HORATIO SEYMOUR stands indicted before the people for

1. Inciting to riot.

2. Yielding to Rioters their demands on the Government, at the Peril of the Nation.

3. Threatening the President of the United States with the disorderly violence of "the People," if he proceeded in efforts vitally necessary to the salvation of the Union.

HORATIO SEYMOUR is confessedly, therefore, a Fomenter of Sedition, a Champion of Rioters, a Menacer of Government.

A Fomenter of Sedition, in that he told the turbulent masses of New York City, his "friends," that a Mob had an equal right with the Government to proclaim the law of public necessity.

A Champion of Rioters, in that he espoused their cause, said that they should be made satisfied, and demanded of the Government that the draft should be suspended and stopped, at their violent behest.

A Menacer of Government, in that he warned it of the "temper of the people," if it did not yield to him and his riotous "friends."

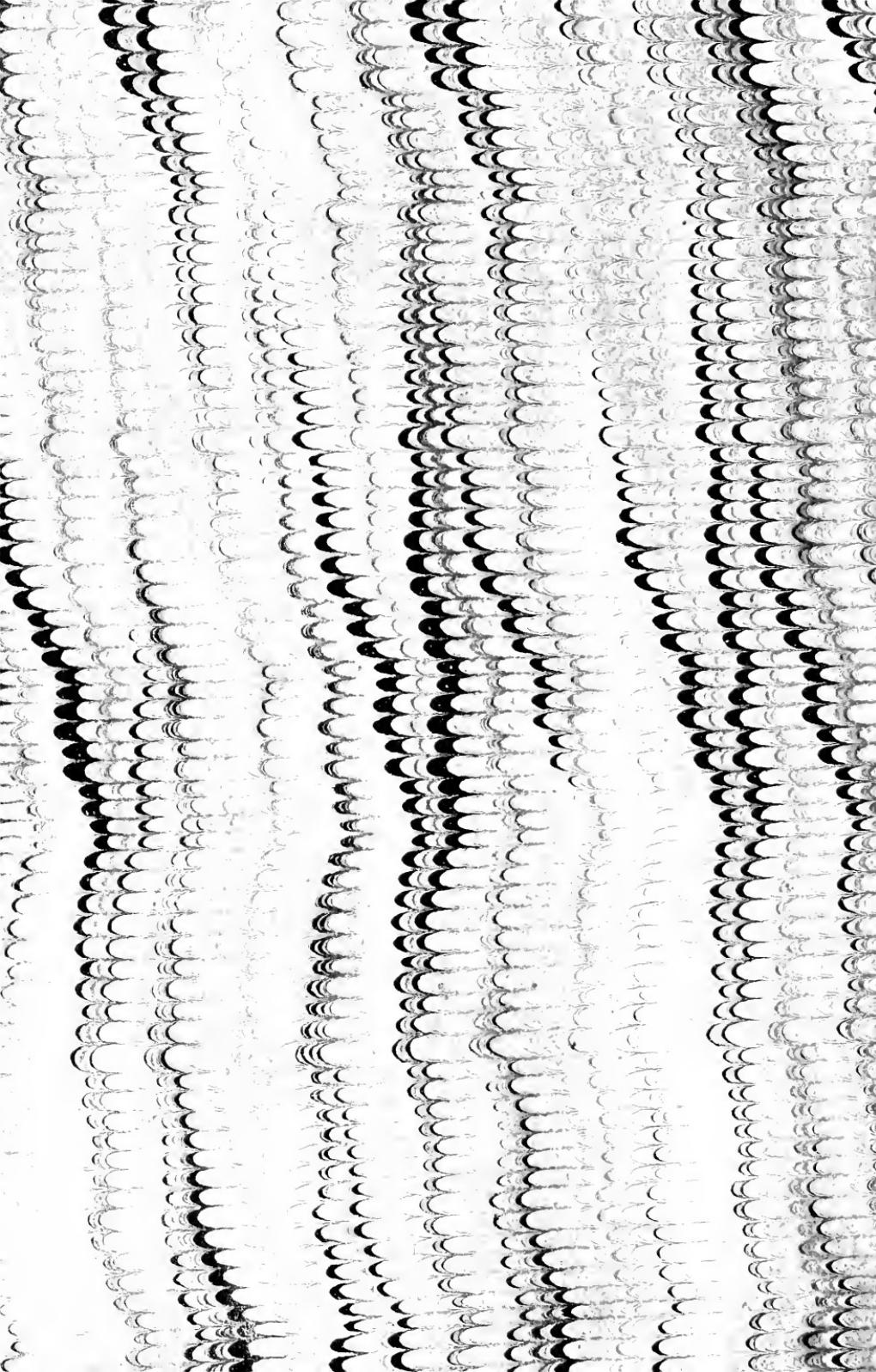
And all this in criminal disregard of the imminent peril in which his country and its defenders were placed at the time.

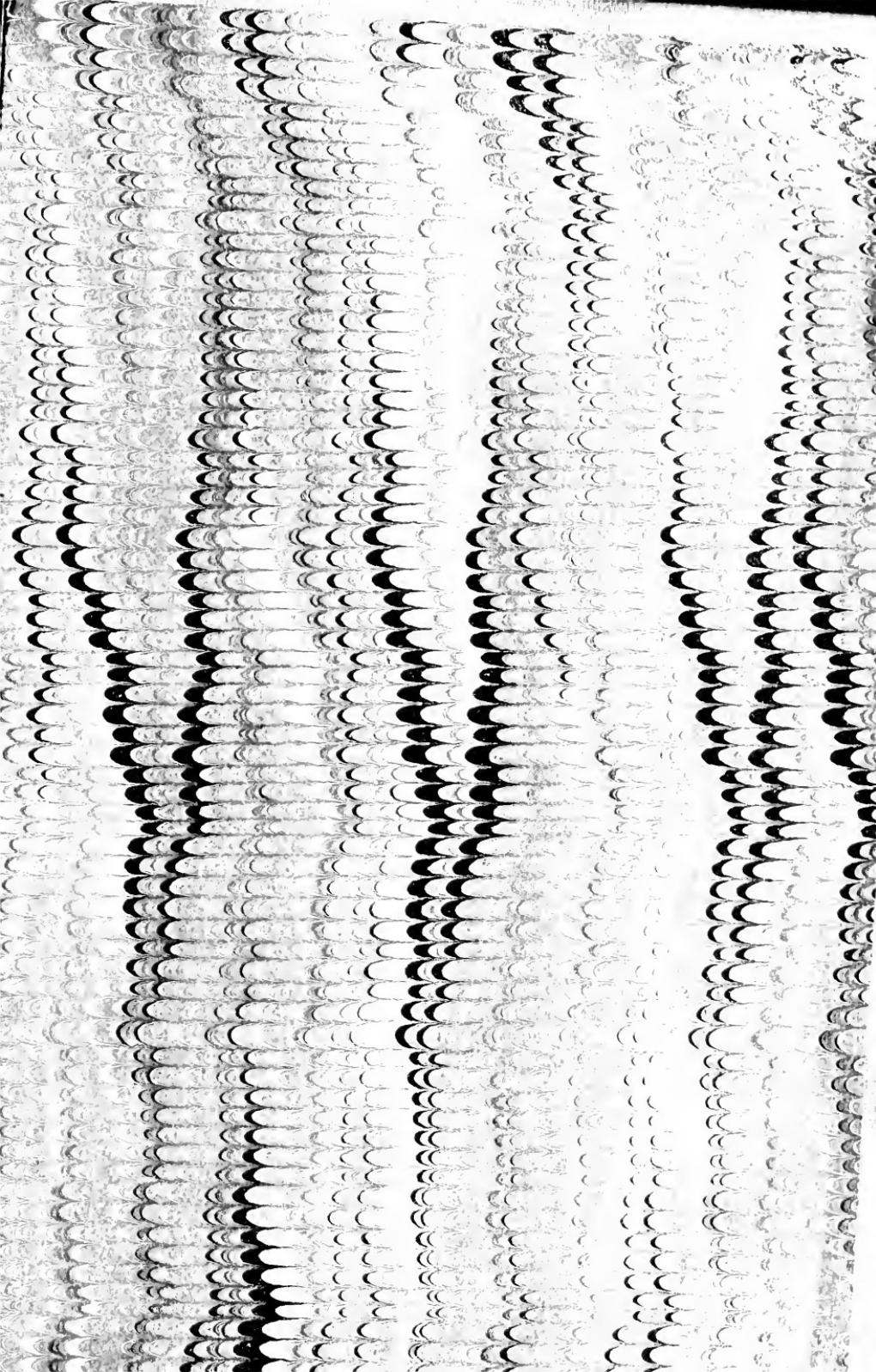
These are the counts and the evidence in this grave indictment. The supporters of HORATIO SEYMOUR have been repeatedly called upon to defend him, but they persistently refuse to do so. They therefore confess that he is guilty, as charged in the indictment. What friend of law and order will say that such a man should be made President of the United States?

WAR AND REPUDIATION.

If there were no more, there are two facts which will prove fatal to the Democracy. First, their threat to nullify the laws of Congress at the point of the bayonet; and secondly, their open avowal of practical Repudiation. The people do not covet a second civil war. They have had enough of slaughter. They will take care, therefore, not to give BLAIR and his followers an opportunity to gratify their thirst for blood.

Number Three will be ready in a few days.





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